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this type do not yield in activity to atabrin and, in addition to that, are considerably less toxic. (13) Aminoquinacrine also proved to be an effective remedy for theileriosis and other diseases caused by protozoa. (14)

Septoflavine is a highly active antiseptic: its solutions have a bacteriostatic effect on pathogenic organisms, even in a dilution as high as 1:400,000. Dusting with a mixture of sulfonamide drugs and septoflavine has received recognition as a good method of expediting the healing of wounds. (15)

A number of other acridine derivatives has been proposed for use as therapeutic agents. "Dry flavargin" is effective for the treatment of septic conditions. This drug contains bactericidally acting silver and has the composition of a double salt consisting of 3,6-diaminoacridine methylactate and silver lactate. (16, 17) Dry flavargin found acceptance in medical and veterinary practice on the basis of good results achieved with it. (18-20) "Neutral flavacridine" is a combination of 3,6-diaminoacridine monohydrochloride and 3,6-diaminoacridine chloromethylate. (21) Application of neutral flavacridine together with sulfacyl sodium as a preservative, prevents complications arising after blood transfusion.

The following substances have been proposed abroad for use as antiseptics: 9-aminoacridine, 2,7-diaminoacridine, and 4,5-dimethyl-3,6-diaminoacridine. "Rutenol" has been proposed for use as a remedy against typhus. This drug is a salt of p-glycoylaminophenyl arsonic acid and 2,3-dimethoxy-6-nitro-9-gamadiethylamino-beta-hydroxy-propylaminoacridine. (22)

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